

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, July 8.—Silver, 47 1-2c; Lead, \$5.75; Spelter, not quoted; Copper, quiet; but steady, electrolytic, \$20.25 to \$20.50.

The Ogden Standard.

4 P. M. CITY EDITION

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Friday Fair; Not Much Change in Temperature.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1915.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

GREAT DRIVE OF AUSTRO-GERMANS THROUGH SOUTH POLAND HALTED

Grand Duke Nicholas' Forces Holding Ground All Along Extended Front—Teutonic Rush Toward Warsaw Stopped and Armies Put on Defensive—Deliberate Thrust at Austrians Planned by Russians—Army of Francis Joseph in Difficulty.

BIG MOVEMENT OF GERMAN TROOPS WEST

Drive Toward Calais Has Not Begun—Germans Violently Attacking French at Several Points—French Admit Some Losses—Trenches in Belgium Retaken From British—Turks Heavy Losers—Lull in Furious Fighting Along Austro-Italian Front.

London, July 8, 12:25 p. m.—Giving judgment in the board of trade inquiry into the sinking of the African liner Falaba in St. George's channel March 28 with the loss of 111 lives, Lord Mersey today found that the ship had been sunk by a torpedo from a German submarine; that the measures for saving life had been promptly carried out and that proper discipline had been maintained.

Paris, July 8, 2:35 p. m.—The French war office today made the following statement:

"To the north of Arras last night there were several infantry actions of considerable violence. Between Angres and Souchez to the north of the road running from Bethune to Arras a German attack preceded by a very heavy bombardment, was completely repulsed. At a point to the north of the railroad station of Souchez we delivered an attack which enabled us to draw nearer to the village. We took possession of a line of German trenches after having put an end to all the defenders by hand grenades and bombs. After this we advanced beyond these trenches. We made some prisoners and captured a cannon.

"The town of Solissons has been bombarded.

Fighting continues in Argonne. "To the Argonne infantry fighting and cannonading lasted all night. At daybreak in the region of 'Marie Therese' the Germans tried to come out from their trenches but they were driven back.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle last night there was much fighting. In the forest of Apremont and in the forest of Le Pretre there was cannonading, rifle fire and the throwing of bombs, but only two infantry engagements. These were between Fey-en-Haye and the forest of Le Pretre, where two attacks on the part of the enemy were checked by us."

Review of War Situation.

London, July 8, 12:20 p. m.—So great has been the weight of reinforcements brought up by Russia along the stretch of territory between the rivers Vistula and Bug, notably in the vicinity of Krasnik, that the Austro-Hungarians for the moment have been forced to assume the defensive and to pause in their rush toward Lublin and the railways running from that city to Warsaw.

The sector on the eastern front, where the Russians are making a stand is held almost exclusively by Austrians and observers here see in the Russian attack not only a desire to keep their line intact in this important part but a deliberate blow at the Austrians who, according to the official reports, seem to be finding themselves in some difficulty.

German Drive Not Begun. The much discussed German offensive in the west has not yet developed, though reports of a big movement of troops to the front are persistent. These forces may be new formations unless the great offensive in the east is to cease. For to withdraw troops from Poland and Galicia now would be to leave unfinished what Field Marshal von Mackensen set out to accomplish, unless the clearing of Galicia of Russians was the sole aim, and this is considered hardly probable.

Berlin Claim Not Confirmed. The Berlin claim that the Germans have retaken trenches near Ypres, Belgium, recently seized by the British, is not confirmed from British sources. At several points in France the Germans have been attacking violently, but the only appreciable loss conceded by the French is in the St. Mihiel district. The French admit they have lost a strip of trenches measuring 700 yards. The German official state-

only difference will be that naval operators instead of commercial employees will make the key direct charges collected by the navy will be paid to the owning company.

Today's action, which was taken under an executive order issued by President Wilson giving the navy authority to take over "one or more stations," was deemed necessary because of alleged violations of neutrality by the company's operators. It has been charged that when the navy censors had left the wireless room for a minute or two, unauthorized messages had been sent and that only by a difficult and trying supervision could neutrality be strictly preserved.

Messages Are Censored.

The wireless station at Tuckerton, N. J., was taken over last September by the government. Both stations now are able to communicate directly with Germany, but the restriction prohibiting the sending of cipher messages, unless code books are deposited with the naval censors, will be continued.

Originally the object of the censorship was to prevent communication with belligerent ships at sea. Since then, however, as there have been practically no German ships on the Atlantic, the censorship has been continued, it is said in naval quarters, because of a conviction that German submarines were able to receive wireless messages sent from Sayville. High naval officials have told Secretary Daniels that, while they have no evidence that such communication has been maintained, they could not know definitely whether the station was in touch with German submarines unless the navy's own operators were in charge of the plant.

Order Issued by President.

The executive order issued by President Wilson August 5, 1914, said "radio stations within the jurisdiction of the United States were prohibited from transmitting or receiving, for delivery, messages of an unauthorized nature and from in any way rendering any one of the belligerents any unauthorized service" and "it is desirable to take precautions to secure the enforcement of said order, insofar as it relates to the transmission of code and cipher messages by high powered stations capable of transatlantic communication."

It ordered that "one or more" of the radio stations mentioned be taken over by the government and "used or controlled by it to the exclusion of any other control or use for the purpose of carrying on communication with land stations in Europe, including code and cipher messages."

Enforcement of Order.

The enforcement of the order was delegated to the secretary of the navy and the Tuckerton station was taken over on September 9, 1914 and has since been operated by the government.

State department officials said no complaint regarding the neutrality of the Sayville station had been received officially from the British government. They said that the state department merely had been consulted

EX-GOV. SLATON AND WIFE TOUR WEST



John M. Slaton and wife, photographed while on tour.

John M. Slaton, the Georgia governor who commuted the sentence of Leo Frank a few days before his term of office expired, is now on a tour of the west. He will visit the Panama-Pacific exposition before his return to Georgia.

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FOOD SITUATION STILL SERIOUS

More Reassuring Advice Received From Mexico City, But Provisions Are Scarce.

Washington, July 8.—More reassuring advice from Mexico City served today to lessen somewhat official apprehension over the situation there.

Later dispatches from Mexico City, which came by courier several days old, reported that food riots had been checked and that the situation was generally improved. It was reported, however, that the food situation was still serious.

GERARD CONFERS ON GERMAN NOTE

Wilson Sends No Further Word to Ambassador Concerning Germany's Reply to Submarine Warfare Message.

Berlin, July 8, via London, 4:45 p. m.—James W. Gerard, the American ambassador in Berlin, conferred at noon today with Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the German under secretary of foreign affairs, on the subject of the German reply to the American note regarding the Lusitania incident. The conference was for a further discussion of the German tentative proposals from an American standpoint.

Washington, July 8.—No instruction had been received here from President Wilson as to whether the state department should direct Ambassador Gerard to express any view on the proposals made by Germany concerning submarine warfare until they are in final form and formally delivered in a completed note. The president has had Mr. Gerard's original messages under consideration since Monday.

RAILROADS LOSE ON LOW RATES

Passenger Traffic Increases But Revenue Falls Off 2.8 Per Cent.

Chicago, July 8.—What railways of the southwest have supplanted in financial losses in the passenger traffic, due to reduction of fares from three cents a mile in 1907, to two cents a mile, was submitted in evidence before the interstate commerce commission by H. H. Butler, assistant general passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific railway.

Mr. Butler testified on behalf of the 46 railways in their petition for approval of higher passenger fares. He said that the Missouri Pacific suffered a decrease in passenger revenue of 2.8 per cent. in the same time the number of passengers increased 9.1 per cent.

The comparison is striking proof of how the Missouri Pacific was handling more business for less money, although expenses due to wage increases, etc., have mounted more than to space with the growth in business.

PRESIDENT JOS. F. SMITH AND SEN. REED SMOOT TESTIFY AS WITNESSES IN ECCLES CASE

Head of Mormon Church Regrets to Admit That the Woodruff Manifesto Has Been Violated But Declares All Offenders Have Been Punished and a Number Excommunicated.

SEN. SMOOT RECALLS GEDDES TESTIMONY

Mrs. Bertha M. Eccles, First Wife of David Eccles, Says She Gave Her Consent When Her Husband Was About to Marry a Second Time and She Welcomed the Plural Wife.

Standing was at a premium in the court room this morning, in anticipation of the opening of the defendant's side in the Geddes-Eccles case. In the district court, in the controversy respecting the heirship of Albert Geddes. When President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon church and Senator Reed Smoot, an apostle of the church, appeared every available space in the court room was taken up and the door was filled with spectators eager to catch the words of the witnesses.

The testimony given by President Smith was brief and went entirely to the question as to whether plural marriage were authorized by the Mormon church after the Woodruff manifesto in 1890. Mr. Smith said that no authority was delegated to officers of the church, lay members or others, to perform plural marriages since the time of the manifesto and that the church had not countenanced any such marriages. The president stated, however, that he was sorry to say that such marriage ceremonies had been performed notwithstanding the prohibition, but all offenders had been disciplined by the church authorities and many had been excommunicated.

Senator Reed Smoot was called upon to answer only two questions propounded by the attorney for the defendants, and they were respecting the testimony of Mrs. Margaret Geddes, in Washington, December 13, 1904, before the committee on privileges and elections, investigating the senator's right to a seat in the senate. He said that at the time he heard Mrs. Geddes decline to answer a question as to who was the father of her youngest child and that he also heard her deny that "Mr. Eccles" was the father. The senator said that Mr. Taylor, the questioner, pronounced the name "Eccles" rather than "Echols," as Mrs. Geddes had testified.

Opening Statement. Before Colonel C. A. Boyd, leading counsel for the defendants, made his opening statement as to what the defense would be in the case, it was stipulated by the attorneys on both sides that the record might show that the late Apostle M. W. Merrill was a minister of the gospel, or priest in regular communion of the Mormon church.

In his statement to the jury, Attorney Boyd said that the defense which would be offered by his side of the case, would be one of negation and that he expected to show that the child of the Geddes' boy was not founded on facts, and that it would be shown that the statements of witnesses for the plaintiff respecting both the acknowledgment of the child by Mr. Eccles and the so-called plural marriage were not true. The attorney emphasized that the statement that a plural marriage took place and that Mr. Eccles acknowledged Albert Geddes was his son, in so far as Mrs. Geddes' testimony was concerned, was a fabrication for the sole purpose of gaining possession of part of the Eccles' wealth. He said that he expected to impeach Mrs. Geddes, beyond a question of doubt.

It was further stated by Mr. Boyd that the history of David Eccles, from the time of his poverty to the time of his wealth, would be gone into fully. He held that it would be shown that Mr. Eccles was a man of the highest integrity, honesty and morality in business, social and religious circles. It was also stated that letters denied by Mrs. Geddes as having been written by her would be shown by expert testimony to have been her letters.

President Smith Called. The first witness was President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon church and his testimony was confined mostly to the manifesto, its effect and its violation. The aged president said he had served as head of the church, counselor to President Lorenzo Snow, his predecessor.

Mr. Smith said he recalled the manifesto, which was issued by President Wilford Woodruff in 1890, and that he understood its contents. It was an official act of the church, he said, as it was approved by a vote of the people at regular conference in Salt Lake.

No Polygamy in Church. The manifesto was then read into the record, the substance of the document being that it was issued because of allegations that the Mormons were entering into polygamous marriages, contrary to law, and that such marriage must cease. In the manifesto, President Woodruff denied that the members of the church were entering into plural marriages, but to make it certain to the people that polygamous marriages would not be countenanced by the church, it was directed that all those marriages should cease and that no one in the church would have authority to perform such marriages.

President Smith, continuing in his testimony, said that since the issuance of the manifesto, the church had not authorized plural marriages and that no member of the church had authority to perform such marriage. In answer to a question whether, in 1890, the practice of the belief or performance of plural marriage had occurred in the United States by the Mormon church, under its consent or authority, or otherwise, the witness replied:

"Not to my knowledge. No, sir! According to my best knowledge, no man in the church has been authorized to perform such a marriage since the time of the manifesto."

The question put to the president respecting the character of David Eccles was objected to by the attorneys for the plaintiff, and, after a rather protracted legal argument, the objection was sustained.

On cross examination in answer to interrogatories by Judge King, President Smith said he was "sorry to say" that, notwithstanding the manifesto, plural marriages had been performed by church members since the manifesto. He said, however, that when the parties were known to the authorities, they were disciplined and excommunicated from the church.

Conflicting Views. The witness also said, on cross examination, that there were different views among the Mormon people respecting the meaning of the manifesto and he had known of two apostles, who did not agree with President Woodruff. He said there had been different constructions placed on the manifesto by a number of church officers, lay members and others.

Mrs. Bertha M. Eccles, wife of the late David Eccles, testified that she married Mr. Eccles in 1875 and that she

(Continued on Page 5)

MANY KILLED IN GREAT STORM THAT SWEEPED EASTERN STATES

Country Devastated From Nebraska to Ohio—Violent Wind, Rain and Hail Destroys Crops, Uproots Trees, Demolishes Whole City Blocks, Wipes Out Villages and Demoralizes Wire and Train Services—Over Fifty Meet Death and Scores Are Injured.

ONLY LINE TO GERMANY

Secretary Daniels Sends Captain Bullard to Take Charge of Plant.

Washington, July 8.—The government today took over the Sayville, L. I., wireless station, the only remaining privately operated direct means of communication between the United States and Germany.

Secretary Daniels announced that Captain Bullard, in charge of the naval radio, had gone to take over the station and would continue its operation with naval forces.

Secretary Daniels issued this statement: "It is understood that the Sayville radio station had made application to the secretary of commerce for a license to operate. The secretary of commerce declined to grant the license and so informed the secretary of navy who, after conference, directed Captain Bullard, as the expert of the department, to take over and operate the station. Lieutenant George R. Clark will be in control of the station. Captain Bullard will confer with the owners of the station in all that relates to the details of the operation of the station. Practically the same rules and regulations as are now applicable to Tuckerton will be put in operation at Sayville."

Naval Operators to Man Keys. There will be no change, so far as the public is concerned. Messages will be accepted as heretofore. The

According to figures compiled early today, more than fifty persons were killed and several scores injured by the violent wind and rain storm which extended from Nebraska to Ohio last night.

The property damage is estimated at several million dollars. The greatest loss of life occurred in Cincinnati and vicinity where 33 persons are known to be dead and 15 missing, 18 of the dead there being deck hands who were drowned by the capsizing of the towboat convoy in the Ohio river.

In eastern Missouri the storm assumed the proportions of a tornado, demolishing 162 blocks in St. Charles, a town of about 11,000 people.

Village Wiped Out. St. Peters, a town of 300 inhabitants, and Gilmore, a village of 100 people, were almost wiped out by the tornado. In St. Charles and St. Peters there was no loss of life, while in Gilmore only one person was killed.

In Lincoln and Custer counties, Nebraska, wind and hail caused heavy damage to crops and in the village of Calloway several buildings were unroofed. There had been no loss of life reported early today.

In southern Illinois the storm was severe, causing heavy damage in many localities.

Town Flooded. Mound City, the business part of the town was flooded. In central and southern Indiana three persons were killed and many injured. Telegraph and telephone service was demoralized, buildings unroofed and crops damaged by the heavy wind and rain.

Nineteen Thoroughbreds Killed. It was ascertained definitely today that a special train on the Pennsylvania railroad, carrying race horses from the recently ended meeting at Latonia to the eastern tracks, was wrecked at Terrace Park, a short distance from Cincinnati. Nineteen of what are considered the best horses that raced at the Latonia meeting, were killed. It was also reported that two caretakers were killed and nineteen others injured, including several jockeys. The large racing stable of E. R. Bradley was on this train.

Over Hundred Homes Demolished. St. Charles, after a night of total darkness, the electric light plant having been put out of commission, today looked upon the ruins of the entire central portion of the city including more than 100 residents.

Search was instituted for the bodies of a woman and two small children who took refuge in the St. Charles Borromero Catholic church a few minutes before it was razed by the wind. Finding of their bodies would bring the Missouri death list to ten. The Borromero was the oldest church in St. Charles, having been built in 1862 at a cost of \$100,000.

Great Damage to Wheat. The property damage in St. Charles

Cut Rates

To the Hermitage and Back at the The Standard Office

Make up your picnic party this month and save 10 cents on each ticket. Tickets not good on Sundays or on July 24th.

This offer is good for the month of July only.

OGDEN STANDARD, 360 24th Street.